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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS. UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING. P. N. ROLFS, DIRECTOR

GROW FORAGE CROPS

IN SELF DEFENSE

Transportation of Forage Will Become More Difficult or Impossible

SORGHUM

May be planted at any time up to July. It produces 8 or more tons green forage or silage, or 2 or more tons of cured forage per acre. Will take the place of hay for work stock and dairy cows. Sorghum often yields 10 to 30 bushels of seed per acre.

COWPEAS

May be sown broadcast or in three-foot rows. For making hay, plant the crop about June 20 so that it may be harvested after the rainy season. The Iron or Brabham varieties are most resistant to root-knot.

Fodder Pulling Wasteful

More feed will be saved with less labor if the whole stalk is cut instead of pulling off the leaves. Fodder pulling requires too much labor, and if pulled when it contains the greatest amount of nourishment the yield of corn is reduced.

Ripe Hay is Poor Feed

PEANUT HAY should be gathered as soon as the nuts are mature. If left longer the leaves will shed. Its feeding value is greater than that of hay usually purchased. It is rich in protein and may be substituted for part of the concentrates.

BEGGARWEED

Beggarweed hay is equal to clover or alfalfa if cut when in bloom and properly cured; but if allowed to ripen the most nutritious parts are lost and a poor feed results. Good beggarweed hay can be partly substituted for bran in the ration for dairy cows.

NATIVE GRASSES

Crabgrass and Crowfoot grass make excellent hay if cut when in bloom and properly cured. If lands intended for a hay crop are made smooth with a harrow more hay of a better quality can be gathered; otherwise, the hay will be dusty.

FOR DETAILS ASK YOUR COUNTY AGENT

Or Write, Extension Division, University of Florida, Ganesville